CARNEGIE HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m .- The Living CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-A Night at the Circus. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Shore Acres. EDEN MUSEE-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Councillor's Wife.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8-A Weman of No Im GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Professor's Love GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 p. m. to 11 p. m - Ex-

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Prodigal Da HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-S-Old Lavender. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-S-Vandeville. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:30-A Temperance Town. TMURRIAL MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vandeville

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8-Laughing Heirs. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Sandow LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. m. to 19:30 p. m - Toy Expo LYGECM THEATRE-2-S-Sweet Lavender.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Bleycle Bace.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

NIBLO'S-2-8:15-A Trip to Mars NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-America-8-PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. - Vandeville. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1492.

STANDARD THEATRE -2:15 8:30 Charley's Aunt STAR THEATRE 2-8:15-Africa.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville TATTERSAIA, S. 55th-st. and 7th-ave. -2:30-8:15-Hager 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Mrs. John Drew.

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Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9.00; none better at any price. 800 and S11 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

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# New York Daily Tribune.

### FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1893.

## TEN PAGES.

Foreign.-Chancellor von Caprivi is said to be desirous of resigning his office, ==== The steamer Seneca, for New-York, returned to Havana with her forehold on fire. === There was another anti-tax riot in Sicily; two soldiers and several of the mob were wounded. === The Berlin Anarchists have split into two rections.

Domestic.-The wife of a rich Pittsburg manufacturer has her husband's manager arrested on the charge of abduction. ——— A dynamite crank has threatened to blow up Armour Institute, Chicago, and to kill Dr. Gunsaulus, its president. Alexander Sullivan denied Mrs. Foy's statements implicating him in the Cronin assas-Topeka, Kan., over the appointment of J. C. Wilson as one of the Atchison's receivers.

City and Suburban.-Chauncey M. Depew returned from Europe; he gave an interesting account of his trip and his observations. Twelve more arrests of men, charged with election fraud, were made. - The 142-hour bicycle race was started at Madison Square Garden. === A brother of Congressman Clancy was murdered in a Brooklyn barroom, Edward Schell died.

The Weather forecast for to-day: Showers, southwest wind. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 4614.

Dr. Stanton Colt is a man well equipped to discuss the question of relief for the unemployed and needy intelligently and practically In his address before the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday he affirmed that the worst possible calamity is hunger with enforced idless, and the next worst is enforced idleness with plenty to eat. This position agrees with that of many other observers of the existing condition of things. It is the position of all who hold that the proper way to deal with the problem of the hour is to provide work for those out of work, and so save them from the degradation of dependence on charity. The principles laid down by Dr. Coit are sound and sensible. But until work can be found for the unemployed, some other form of relief will be necessary to tide over the present crisis.

If Congress should decide upon an inheritance tax as one of the ways of making up the deficit caused by the enactment of the Wilson bill, such a tax would be onerous and embarrassing in those States which already impose a tax on inheritances. Pennsylvania has had such a law for ten years and New-York for eight, and both derive large incomes from ing in daily by scores, with the real names of these sources. In Pennsylvania the amount has run above \$1,000,000 in several years, and in this State last year it reached over \$3,000,-000, baving steadily increased since 1886, with the exception of one year. If the National Government determines to tax legacies, what will the States do about it? It would be burdensome to impose a double tax, and the lajustice of the General Government intervening in the matter is manifest.

The World's Columbian Exposition memorial for international arbitration is important in itself, but particularly so by reason of the signatures which are attached to it. It bears the names of the Exposition Commissioners of

States, the officials of the Exposition and many sent to the governments of the world. It is be smashed. fitting that the United States should take an active hand in this movement, for it has consented to arbitration in two or three matters of great importance, and has used its best influence to secure arbitration in all international disputes among nations on this con-

There will be no difficulty in finding members of the Senate and the House to surve on committees to investigate the Nicaragua Canal and the Hawaiian situation, if Congress decides that it is wise to send out such committees. The talked of trips are commonly spoken of as junkets. It is a serious question whether these investigations should be undertaken, though a good many people would be glad to see Blount's misrepresentations corrected, as they could not fail to be if an impartial committee should visit Hawaii. It is for Congress to judge, after careful consideration, whether the result would be worth the time and expense necessary in making such an inquiry.

Twelve more of the indicted election officials in this city were arrested yesterday, making fifty-six in all thus far, and some of them will spend their Christmas in durance vile. Most of the men implicated are young, and were plainly the tools of others standing more or less high in the Tamusany congeils. Perhaps the latter have been shrewd enough to steer clear of criminal charges, but it would be a great satisfaction if the "leaders," who are really responsible for the crimes and outrages, could be brought to book. The men pushing this work have not yet finished it, and there may be further indictments next month. They have labored under serious difficulties in securing evidence, and have already accomplished important results.

### HOW TO SMASH THE MACHINE.

In referring to the task undertaken by the County Committee's Reorganization Committee The Tribune recently remarked that what the Republicans of this city want is not at all a reorganization, but a new organization. There have been several reorganizations within comparatively late years, and none of them have been in the slightest degree worth while. The same old gang of two-penny bosses have bobbed up serenely, each in his old place, prepared to do business in the same old way, and with the same results to the welfare and reputation of the Republican party. Republicans are now in dead earnest in their

determination to prevent a recurrence of this

sort of thing, whatever may be the plan of the Reorganization Committee, and however it may be undertaken to give that plan effect. The Tribune has confidence in the good motives and sagacity of most of the members of this Reorganization Committee, but the Republicans New-York are not forgetful of the fact that it is a body subordinate to the County Committee, and that the County Committee, from all that has yet appeared to the contrary, is still in the absolute dominion of Mr. Patterson. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Shea and Mr. Gibbs, and the rest of the gentlemen whom it is the positive well-considered determination of the Republicans of New-York to be rid of as district bosses. The Reorganization Committee has already, whether because it could not help it or because it did not choose to, failen into the wiles of these cunning politicians. It has made its report suggesting a scheme of reorganization-which is a pretty scheme on paper and not in the least objectionable to these politicians in practice-to this old County Committee, and the committee, taking advantage of the clause in its constitution which gives it twenty days to consider proposed changes, has adjourned for that period of time, and every politician of them is now at work night and day with the active aid and amused sympathy of the Tammany leaders, arranging his mais adopted to "carry it out." That is, to tuck posed would be very likely to hinder rather chine to be ready when the reorganization plan it away in his vest pocket. If everything goes than help the work of the advocates of good along as these politicians intend, and as it roads. Have the people who favor a Road Desurely will for all this Committee of Reorganization in itself and of itself can do to the contrary, the proposed election district primaries will be duly held, the little gangs that constitute the Machine, supplemented by heavy drafts on the gaugs of Tammany Hall, will come along to the polls, and outlight or outvote, whichever may be necessary, the honest Republicans of the city; each little boss will spring up triumphant, and loud will be the chorus of praise for the "Philadelphia plan" and of adulation for the sagacious and benevolent Reorganization Committee.

It is from our profound desire to prevent the consummation of this well-matured conspiracy sination. - There is great gratification in against the Republican party that we have called attention to the extraordinary work of enrolment now being done by the Provisional Organization of the Anti-Machine Republicans. This new organization is the only means we have yet seen of enabling the Republican voters of New-York City to express their full and honest will in the reorganization of the party. There are already on its rolls the original signatures of more ultra-Republican workers than the present Machine has ever had in the days of its greatest strength and least odious reputation. This Provisional Organization is composed of a large body of young, earnest Republicans from all parts of the city, who do not intend to allow the Republican party to be betrayed again into the hands of this wretched Machine, no matter what it has done or has not done, by the Committee of Thirty, and we wish them well in their resolution. What the Committee of Thirty ought to do seems to us perfectly clear. It owes no allegiance, actual or theoretical, to the old Machine. It was the result of precisely the same spirit which has brought this Provisional Organization into existence. It is a committee of a body which has resolved that there is doubt as to its fitness to exist any longer, and which has desired that it be investigated to discover whether or not It is honest, and that, if the fact be found that it is not honest, it thereupon be smashed, No organization which passes such a resolution as that concerning itself is entitled to any further consideration. It is not fit even to be investigated, much less vindicated or provided with a further opportunity to get up on its dirty feet.

The Committee of Thirty ought to look at the work that has been done by this Provisional Organization, some account of which is afforded elsewhere in this morning's Tribune. Its members ought to go to the headquarters of this organization and look at the rolls that are comreal Republicans on them, from almost every election district of every Assembly district in the city of New-York. Behind the young men who are making this enrolment stand Republicans as well known, as strong with the party and as thoroughly in its confidence as the members of the Committee of Thirty, certainly as strong as any committee could be which is got together by the old Machine to enable it, by book or by crook-and, of course, by crook-to get a new lease of power. As it is the duty of the Reorganization Committee to encourage and facilitate this new and true enrolment of Republicans, so it is the duty of every Republican who wishes to recover the party from the the enrolment and to identify himself actively

DEMOCRATS SHOULD "SWEAR OFF." It is now in season for every one to consider what new leaves he should turn over, what good resolutions he should make, and what paths he should follow in the new year. The opportunities for Democratic statesmen to reform are so numerous that their name is legion. But we suggest only a few, all of them, however, it seems to us, of importance. First of all, we would suggest that they could not pick out a better leaf to turn over than the Tariff leaf. Let them resolve that for the new year they will care less for the peoples abroad and think more of their fellow-citizens at home. Let them resolve that for American workingmen to find employment in their own country at good wages is of more importance to the United States than are the desires of foreign governments that our working people should be out of work and starving. Let them resolve that American trade with South America is more profitable for Americans than is British trade with the southern republies. Let them resolve that this country is a pretty good

A leaf which should by no means be left unturned, and which seems likely to be turned, might be called the "mind-your-own-business" leaf. The Democratic statesmen should resolve that setting up queens on thrones where the people will not have them is a poor business for the United States to be in. They should resolve that it is a business which does not pay, that it is a losing game, that it costs time, money and reputation, and that the Stars and Stripes cannot be made a curtain to hide plots and conspiracies. They should resolve that when a people wants to be free, the United States should not attempt to preserve a dissolute monarchy.

Democratic statesmen should "swear off" on believing that all the good things done by Republicans must be undone, just because they were the works of Republicans; that because the Democrats do not know how to help the country they should try to prevent the Republicans from benefiting it; that it is better for a Democrat to do wrong than for a Republican to do right, and that it is better for Democrats to rain the country than for Republicans to save it. They should "swear off" on counting the Democratic vote with a magnifying glass and the Republican vote through the large end of a telescope. They should "swear off" on senting men who are not elected and unscating men who are elected. They should resolve to be less greedy for spoils and more anxious to serve the interests of the people. Last of all, they should resolve to be more patriotic. And then, if they een turn over so many good leaves, it will "follow as the night the day" that they will "swear off" being Democrats.

### DO WE WANT A ROAD DEPARTMENT!

150,000 signers, praying for the establishment of a National Road Department, has been presented to the Secate. The movement for the creation of such a department was started some time ago by a well-known manufacturer of bicycles, and this is the second time that the subject has been brought to the attention of Congress. The Tribune's sympathy with the cause of good roads is well known, and it would not use its influence in any degree to oppose any movement with that object in view which holds out a reasonable promise of furthering it. We have heretofore expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the General Government undertaking to advance it by means of an additional department, and we see no reason to change our opinion. There are not a few people who look upon action by Congress as the panacea for any evil that may exist and as the sure way of achieving any purpose that may be good. Their position is vicious and wrong, and in this case the adoption of the plan propartment stopped to think what such a depart ment could accomplish? The work of building and maintaining roads is essentially a local matter. Each community, as a rule, looks after its own roads. While the township, or the county. or the State might properly undertake this work, it has not been done anywhere except to a small extent, the most notable example, per haps, being furnished by Union County, N. J. In this State, at all events, the attempt to induce the counties to make a beginning in the provision of first-class roads has thus far been unsuccessful, though a promising movement in that direction is under way just now in Oneida

County. What is chiefly needed in the agitation for good roads is the education of the people generally to appreciate their importance. The rural population have so long been satisfied with what they have in this respect that they hardly hope for anything better. If the demand for better highways can once be created they will be supplied beyond doubt. That the National Government can do anything in this direction at present is more than doubtful. At any rate, whatever is needful to be done can be done by the Department of Agriculture, The proposal of a Department of Roads has little to commend it, and we do not expect to see it seriously considered by Congress. The petition is an impressive one, but many of the signers must have affixed their names without giving the subject much consideration,

## A TIME FOR PETITIONS.

A holiday season without bread for several millions of Americans is a new thing. It has come because they did not show as much sense in defending their interests in November, 1892, as they showed in November, 1813, when it was too late. But there is yet a chance that they may employ these hungry helidays to some purpose. Congressmen generally return home at this time, and constituents can make their wishes felt. It rests with the constituents to make their Congressmen understand how they feel about the Democratic policy before it has been finally adopted. If they are wise they will remember that, as the only sensitive nerve is the pocket nerve, so the only sensitive nerve with some politicians is the one which tells of a loss of votes. A thousand men who vaguely protest have less influence than tifty who tell a Congressman straight to his face that they will vote and work against him if he destroys their

industry. Personal appeals, and straight talk from man to man, are best. Pat if workingmen cannot get access to their elected servants, who are now their masters, petitions may do good. It is not too late, if the workingmen who see how the Wilson bill is going to affect them will unite without distinction of party in a formal | he obeys Southern dictation instead of the will of constituents gives a man nerve enough to defy even a De nocratic caucus. Thus one fair, but at reduced prices last week for wide grasp of the ringsters to furnish his name to Democratic member from a district not far off sheetings. was a defender of the Wilson bill until he re-

eggshell of the old Machine, with nothing in it of the chief towns in his district. He gave 8,381,720 bushels against 11,929,066 last year. Corn ment of State copies of the memorial are to be but the bad yelk of Tammany dictation, will notice at once that he would have to vote teceipts are very large and exports also, the exagainst the bill, caucus or no caucus. There ports in three weeks being 2,950,240 bushels, would be more such Representatives if there against 2,125,660 last year. But the price is 1% defend their own interests

> Little is said in the House or in dispatches about the petitions which have already been forwarded protesting against the Wilson tariff, because Democratic Congressmen suppress the information as far as they can. It does not follow that they are not privately influenced. While thousands of petitions have already been sent to Washington, since The Tribune first recommended that course to workingmen, the number ought to be very much greater. The holiday season is a good time to multiply them. Many establishments close for the week, and all the men have some holidays in which they can meet and confer with each other. It would be a useful holiday week indeed if it should result in convincing fifty Democratic Representatives that the passage of the Wilson bill would mean death to all their political aspirations. Doubtless the best form of petition is one which does not touch upon partisan or personal issues, one which neither threatens not implies a threat. It ought to be enough for constituents to tell their Representatives that they feel they have a right to ask him to defend their interests and their livelihood, since the Wilson bill, if passed, will ruin the industries by which they live.

It does no good whatever for manufacturers themselves to send deputations or petitions. The Southern men who dictate to a Democratic Congress are so blindly prejudiced against Northern manufacturers that they are like a mad bull in the arena, who will rush frantically on a naked sword when he sees a red flag. To representatives of ignorance and barbarism. every manufacturer is a public enemy and a robber, who has been plundering the rest of the people and who therefore ought to be sup- work on the Harlem River Speedway and leavpressed and ruined. But when the voters ing the sidewalk question to be settled hereafter. speak by the hundred and the thousand, es- The time to settle it is at the start. It can easily pecially in close districts, there are some Demo- be settled right now. What the public demand is crats even from the South who are able to un- a walk on both sides of the drive, and the two derstand the alternative between success and walks, as The Tribune has pointed out several defeat. The best thing workingmen of the times, can be easily connected by subways. The North can do, in this holiday week, is to rush | people will not consent to be shut out from ac-Tariff bill.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The appointment of receivers for Atchison, | with its \$246,700,000 indebtedness, and \$102,000,000 i tock, had been apprehended since the death of Mr. Magonn, as it then became known that actangements conditionally made abroad for the company were immediately cancelled company would be unable to make other pro-The \$3,900,000 interest due then, and the \$6,300,600 floating debt, as stated by the prestdent, were more than the company could protect, and the fact that it is the largest railroad system in the world was not a help. The indebtedness and stock of railroads put into the hands of receivers this year to about \$1,-600,000,000, which is far beyond the record of any other year. But New-England also fell 1114. Western Union 514. St. Paul 314. Rock Island 2%, and Burlington and Quincy 2 during the week, and the fall in the average price of The trust concerns suffered even more, 7 for Tobacco, 642 for Cotton Oil preferred, nearly 6 or Chicago Gas, and nearly 5 for Whiskey and Linseed Oil, and an average of \$3 24 per share for the whole list. As the Atchison collapse was not definitely known until Saturday afternoon, further depression is feared, though others cason that the market has declined enough to raily. It has at least declined enough to grove that the rapid rise some time ago was

according. The earnings of sixty-nine roads he first and fifty-seven the second week of De- | it, of course. ember reported by "The Financial Chronicle," in trunk lines, 8.3 per cent on Southern roads. Union," because Tammany Hall is run on a among what people his youth had been spent on other Western, and 10.2 per cent on Pacific onds. Earnings last year were large, but only 2.4 per cent greater than in 1891. Moreover other evidences of the state of business all point to a his fellow townsmen, but no one will dispute his greater decrease than the railroad earnings indicate. Bank clearings outside New-York for the month thus far are 22 per cent more than last year, making the volume of business the smallest in December for four years. At New-York Mr. Croker, of course, speaks by the card, the decrease was over 40 per cent, and for the latest week about thirty per cent at Boston and Chicago. Imports here for three weeks also show a decline of 30 per cent, though in exports for the month.

It is too near the end of the year to expect Improvement in industries until after January 1. Many concerns close for the holidays, and the question is whether more or fewer than are now perating will open after the new year begins. Some are locking forward to the new year with much hope, believing that the bare necessities of the people will compel a larger production of goods, and that the postponement of the date for the new tariff to take effect will give merchants and manufacturers a chance to get another season's products sold before the force of foreign competition is felt. But with men's lbs. at the three chief markets against 5,597,400 last year, and the shrinkage for the month thus far has been 36.5 per cent. Orders that are taken are liable to be countermanded if the new bill passes, so that the delay only does harm. It is also an open question here, as in other branches of business, how far the consumption of the people has been curtailed by want of employment and reduction in wages, for while retail business has certainly been much diminished

It is not definitely known how much. The iron industry has increased operations in the Pittsburg region, because with lower wages and cheaper fuel it is able to undersell all others, but greater depression results elsewhere. Ever in that most favored section, competition be tween makers has driven prices below what is supposed to be cost for the most successful "The Iron Age" quotes \$9.35 for pig at Mahoning Valley furnaces, \$10 for Grey Forge, and \$10.75 for Bessemer at Pittsburg, \$16.50 for steel billets and \$24 for wire rods. Yet only about half the coke furnaces are in operation and the price of furnace coke is \$1.10. At Philadelphia the market is more gloomy, and at Chicago products of bankrupt works are offered at very low prices, though the demand for plates seems better. The actual output at all works, though now over half, is probably not 60 per cent of the

capacity. The shoe manufacture has been more fortunate but actual shipments from the East, as given weekly by "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," have been 148,738 cases in three weeks against 198,-379, a decrease of 25.2 per cent. Many concerns are working on orders now almost exhausted, and the demand which appears is almost entirely for be complete in itself, and that the object should statement of the case to their Representatives, low-priced goods. In cottons the delay of the power, controlled as it is by Southern men who know nothing of Northern industries. But ners have not been 10 per cent less than last year sometimes the certainty of personal defeat if for December thus far, but it is supposed they are in part for the purpose of providing against possible higher prices. The demand for goods is

Outside of stocks, speculation has not been forty nations, the commissioners of the various | with it. In this way there will result both a | ceived a petition against it headed by the fifty | very active, though wheat has declined 11/2 cents

reorganization and a new organization, and the | most influential Democratic workingmen in one | with exports from both coasts in three weeks were more workingmen who would vigorously cents lower, and oats are also slightly lower, while pork products have declined. Cotton was advanced a little by "Bradstreet's" estimate that the yield is only 6,600,000 bales, but as 5,034,751 bales have already come into sight, and the estimate would mean that only 1,565,249 bales were left to come forward in eight months, against 2,220,731 in the same eight months from the short crop last year, the Street hesitates to credit the

estimate and the price is a sixteenth lower for The failure of the St. Nicholas Bank might have caused something more than a ripple of interest if the banks of this city were not holding just as he had in the lecture-desk the manner of but it serves at least to drive away all fear that sometimes in circumstances which left a vivid monetary scarcity. The root of the trouble with bankers, railroads, merchants and manufacturers | death of Faraday, whose pupil and friend he was, alike, is that there is not enough business being | down to his retirement in 1887, done to employ their facilities or resources.

The meagre attendance at the Tammany General Committee meeting on Friday was naturally taken by some people to be connected with the report that the Grand Jury had found indictments against a farge number of election offi-Certainly If justice were done, a goodly number of the district leaders would be under the necessity of procuring ball or else of keeping out of the reach of policemen and detectives.

The Wilson Tariff bill is a sorry Christmas gift for the American people.

Important as it is to provide as much work as possible for the unemployed at this time, this should not be taken as a reason for beginning forward their petitions against the Wilson cess to the river, and it is a narrow and selfish policy which proposes to impose that condition. Let us have two sidewalks, and then the sooner work is begun the better.

> Many a poor man's fireside will be brighter to- the answer to be extracted from him. day for the excellent work done by worthy organizations and generous citizens.

The Health Board has displayed the right by cable, and it was rightly presumed that the spirit thus far in dealing with the smoke nuisance for which the New-York Steam Company | lecturer, and spared no pains to bring the two is responsible, and we hope that it will keep up together. There was no shadow of jealousy, I the fight. The time to stop this trouble is at the | think he knew well enough his own merits as beginning-it must be nipped in the bud, in other words. There is ample evidence of the existence of the nulsance, and not much reliance can be the best men he could. None of them, I think, pedient at the best, judging from the experience to all. He was facile princeps in the difficult art of Chicago. There can be little question that the of presenting delicate scientific experiments to an courts will support the position which the Health | audience. He rehearsed his effects as carefully Board has taken, with the most hearty approval | as a stage manager those of the theatre; and the of the community. The smoke nulsance must go!

> Tammany chieftains must have hung up their stockings last night with fear and trembling.

> It is reported among politicians that the Police Beard includes some of the most daring and adventurous poker players in New-York. The stakes for which they are now playing make the heaviest pot that they ever chipped in for. These stakes involve their retention of office and many other things of vast importance to the players. The Grand Jury may take a hand in the game at an early day,

> The United States need not plush these days for its naval display in foreign harbors. That fleet of warships to meet at Brazil would be a credit to any nation. Republicans have made

In the opinion of the Hon, Richard Croker, show loss of 12.2 per cent. "Dun's Review" for "this city has a better and more economical nearly as many roads shows a loss of 13 per cent government than any other big city in the be in doubt when you heard Tyndall speak, to the quality of the government which New-Yorkers enjoy, or suffer, Mr. Croker's opinion would not agree with that of a good many of right to speak with authority regarding the "system" on which Tammany Hall is managed, or regarding the "direct responsibility" which all its members feel toward him. On these points

> Judgment upon the Police Department for all its sins is on the way. Its powers have been used to protect vice and crime in too many cases. Its vast authority and influence have been too often perverted to the corruption of politics and to the premotion of fraud in the interest of Tammany Hall. The leaden heel is now thumping.

## PERSONAL.

It is said of Judge Francis Marion Cox, of Macon county, Mo., who died recently, that he cared for and educated eighteen orphans.

John Hill, of Derby, England, is thought to be the oldest living Odd Fellow. He is nearly ninety-one years old and was initiated in the order in 1823. The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., has elected exwoollens and a large share of iron products it is not so. Sales of wool last week were 2,507,000 Board of Education, with the idea that his name shall appear upon the roll as long as he lives. He is in ill-health and unable to take active part in the management of the schools, but it was due to his efforts mainly that the public-school system was established in the city, and his election is in grateful acknowledgment of that fact.

Francis Herites, Mayor of Vodnau, in South Hohemia, has been securing material in this country for a book. He has won fame in his native con try as a novelist. He is now in Washington.

In Crawford County, Ohio, have just died, within a week of each other, Jacob Fike, aged ninety-three, and his wife, aged ninety-six years. Last March they celebrated their diamond, or seventy-fifth, wedding analyersary, Mr. Fike, who was a Bavarian by birth, had voted for every Democratic candidate for President since Andrew Jackson's first candidacy. The couple had been residents of Craw-ford County for over seventy-two years. When they first went there their only neighbors were Indians, with whom they were on a triendly foot-ing, Mr. Fike often accompanying them on their hunting expeditions.

French papers announce the death of the Marquis de Rays, who is said to have inspired Alphonse Dandet to write his amusing "Port Tarascon." The science have themselves done something to spread Marquis a number of years ago devised a scheme this view. They are apt to pay no tribute to the to found a colony at Port Breton in the Southern Graces. They care too little for accuracy of Pacific. By the aid of circulars, which described the place as Utopian, he succeeded in interesting many capitalists in his scheme, and appropriated to his own use the money which they gave to his own use the money which they give him. He sent a few poor fellows to the island to give a slight coloring of truth to his plan. Most of them died there, a few only returning to France. Suit was brought against the Marquis, who was condemned to five years in prison. The trial created a great sensation at the time.

John W. Dickinson, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education for seventeen years, has resigned. His action is understood to be caused by what is called the "Harvard" influence, his

General A. D. Kirchhoff, of the German Army, who was condemned to pass three months as a prisoner in a Prussian fortress a few weeks ago for trying to kill Herr Harich, a Berlin editor, has been pardoned by the Emperor. The editor had reprinted an article from a Socialistic paper redecting on the General's family. The officer was only confined in the fort about two weeks.

## PROFESSOR TYNDALL

AS HE WAS KNOWN AT THE POYAL IN-STITUTION, AND TO THE PUBLIC AND TO HIS FRIENDS.

I.

London, December 12. If you met Professor Tyndall for the first time, the impression he made on you was pre-eminently that of the Professor. Whether the meeting took place in the Royal Institution of which he was so long the executive head, or in society, the impression was precisely the same. He had in the drawing-room the manner of the lecture-desk, over \$202,000,000 cash, and even yet receiving good society. The two were interdependent and 32,500,000 cash from the interior last week. Of permanent. Before he withdrew from active life ourse this accumulation is not a sign of health, and from London, I used to see him often, and really solvent concerns will be dragged down by picture in one's mind. He was Resident Director of the Royal Institution in London from the

It may almost be said that during that period

he was the Royal Institution. It was then that

the most brilliant and not the least practical and

useful part of its scientific work was done. Tyndall was an ideal Director. He was a first-rate man of science. He stood next after Huxley, who stood next after Darwin, in the Darwinian trilogy. His place in pure science was one of the very highest, but there were, and are, many men very eminent in pure science who would have been very unfit directors of the Reyal Institution. The establishment in Albemarle Street is a half-way house between Science and Society. It performs a great deal of scientific work of high value, quite independently of other than scientific influences. But it appeals to the public. It gives courses of lectures on a great variety of subjects, Its Friday evenings were at one time a favorite society, the most cultivated set, and it was Tyndall who made them .o. Literature was not excluded. It was at the Royal Institution that Renan delivered his celebrated icctures on Marcus Aurelius, afterward published Many celebrities, English and foreign, have there made their bows to the London public; or to so much of it

as could get access to the very inconvenient, ill-

ventilated, and dangerous lecture-room of the

Institution. I used sometimes to say to Tyndall that I expected to be poisoned by the bad air, or burned to death on the narrow and crowded stairs. "You will die in a good cause," was all You could not get him to admit that anything was wrong with his darling institution. He was proud of it, as, in spite of these and some other physical drawbacks, he had a right to be. He delighted in a brilliant audience and in a brilliant lecturer. Perhaps he courted comparisons; at any rate, he did not shrink from them. He got

placed on the company's promises to make use or not more than one, was his superior in his of smoke consumers. They are a doubtful ex- own line; in one sense he was certainly superior lecture-room of the Royal Institution was a theatre. Nothing ever went wrong, nor missed fire. He took infinite pains to prevent any scientifle or experimental miscarriage. People who ared nothing for science came to hear him because he spoke so well, and to see the performances because the performances were so good. In truth, lecturing is, with the English, seldom a fine art, or studied as such. They are after the root of the matter and do not always, nor

often, consider form a style. The lecturer seldom troubles himself about his voice or his delivery. Tyndall had a harsh voice, but he made it do its work. He spoke clearly. His sentences had a beginning, a middle and an end. He was a born rhetorician and, which is perhaps more, a trained rhetorician. Of course he was not English; he was Irish, or, at most, Anglo-Irish; his ancestors having migrated two centuries ago from Gloucestershire to Ireland. But he and his forbears had during these two hundred years breathed the air of Ireland, and had become in many respects altogether Irish. You would never

Nor could you doubt that the fervor and force of his written and spoken style owed something, and owed much, to his Irish blood, or to Irish influences of some kind. He had the quickness of wit characteristic of the Irish, and not characteristic of the English. He had the want of humor, or of a sense of humor, also, which his countrymen so often want, at least in the conduct of life and in the affairs of this world. The want of it leads men to take exaggerated views of the importance of things which concern themselves. Tyndall took himself very seriously; sometimes too seriously. Of course, he had a right to. He knew the value of his work, and was perhaps sometimes a trifle too anxious that other men should know it too, and admit it. Sometimes they did not admit it because they saw that not to admit it teased him.

That was, however, only occasional. He had the just pride which most very distinguished men of science have; the desire to be judged by his peers, and by them alone; not regarding, or regarding little, the applause or censure of the incompetent. It was, indeed, the thoroughness and precision of his training and his methods in research which my at the foundation of his public successes in the lecture-room. He understood the conditions of experiment. That seems a simple thing to say, but of how many men is it true, or of how many men of science in England who are not near the top? It came out in his dispute with Dr. Bastian about the development of germs, in a very early stage of the germ controversy. Dr. Bastian insisted that under no conditions could the propagation of these interesting organisms be prevented. He simply, said Tyndall, did not understand how to conduct the experiments. The precautions necessary to insure the exclusion of germs existing in the atmosphere were too minute for any but a firstrate manipulator to carry out. Nay, after a long series of these experiments had been conducted privately in the Royal Institution itself by Tyndall, he satisfied himself that the whole atmosphere of the place had become impregnated with them, and he transferred his investigations elsewhither.

It was, perhaps, the very splender of his success in popularizing science which blinded people to the merit of his purely scientific work and to the extent and value of his researches. Men of phrase or diction, though inaccuracy in matter of fact seems to them iniquitous. Darwin was not a writer; not a good writer in any sense, not clear or precise in the use of language. Tynthem dail was, and he was much more. So they called his style Corinthian, and the dull men to whom dulness in others seems a condition of honest work asked why anybody should presume to write better than the great High Priest of Evo-Intion.

Tyndali could be interesting on a dry subject, or, as was said of Swift, write well about a broomstick, or as was said of Dickens, less truly, be to look especially after the interests of the large number of the youth of the State who must get in the public schools all their fitting for undertaking the active duties of life, while the Harvard idea has been roughly speaking to make the public schools tenders to the colleges. born fighter. He had, perhaps, a knack of getting into controversies, and was not always an easy man to work with. The public profited by this taste or this impulse, or whatever it was. He was admirable as a disputant; luminous, pointed, convincing; and not less convincing with a bad case than with a good one. A lawyer